中国附地菜属植物分类与分布的研究*

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附地菜属 (Trigonotis) 是 Treviranus 于1851年建立的。据统计,本属全世界约56种。

美国植物分类学家 J. M. Johnston 对我国附地菜属做过较详细的研究,他在1937年 所发表的"中国西南部的附地菜属"一文中,收载了本属的16个种①。尔后,于1952年 又发表了四川及广西地区的 3 个新种②。他的著作是研究我国西南地区附地菜属的重要 文献。日本植物分类学家中井猛之进(T. Nakai)于 1971 年发表的"日本——朝鲜的 附地菜属"③及大井次三郎(J. Ohwi)于1937年发表的"日本产附地菜属的分类"④等论文,是研究我国台湾及北方地区附地菜属的重要文献。

本属植物在分类上的主要特征是雌蕊基平坦, 花冠裂片在蕾时呈覆瓦状排列, 小坚果呈四面体形, 而与其近缘的勿忘草属 (Myosotis) 相区别。 Johnston ① 把本属植物的小坚果分为两大类型。一为四面体形小坚果 (tetrahedral nutlets), 一为背腹形小坚果 (bifacial nutlets)。他指出:"附地菜属的所有种并非皆为四面体形小坚果,像毛花附地菜 (T. heliotropifolia) 和扭梗附地菜 (T. delicatula)等就是背腹形小坚果,其形状与勿忘草属者相类似,具有浑圆的背部和近轴面(即腹面)上有一钝棱"。同时,从他所编制的种检索表中,更能清楚地看出,他把背腹形小坚果是不做四面体来看待的。

作者在编写《中国植物志》紫草科的过程中,在王文采同志已往研究的基础上,系统整理和鉴定了我国附地菜属植物标本,经初步鉴定我国现有33种、5个变种。同时,还对本属植物的小坚果进行了形态上的观察和研究。我们认为本属植物的小坚果均为四面体形,按其形态特征可分为三种类型。一类是背腹扁的半球状四面体形,背面浑圆或微凸起,腹面有3个面,其中与花柱相平行的2个侧面通常近等大而基底面远较侧面为小,着生面位于腹面3个面的汇合处(见图1:1—12),第二类是倒三棱锥状四面体形,背面通常平坦,腹面的3个面几乎近等大,无柄,着生面位于锥体的基部(见图1:13—22),第三类是斜三棱锥状四面体形,背面通常呈弧形隆起,加之腹面的基底面常向下方偏斜且隆起,故小坚果呈斜三棱锥状,通常具柄,稀无柄,以柄之末端着

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¹⁾ J.M. Johnston, Studies in the Boraginaceae 12. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:1-25. 1937.

² J.M. Johnston, Studies in the Boraginaceae 22. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 33:62-78. 1952.

³ T. Nakai, Trigonotis Japono-Coreanae in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 31:215-218. 1917.

⁴ J. Ohwi, Trigonotis of Japan in Act. Phytotax. Geobot. 6:115-121. 1937.

生于雌蕊基上(见图 1:23-32)。

基于上述实事,作者认为 Johnston 对本属植物小坚果类型的划分,应予以修正。

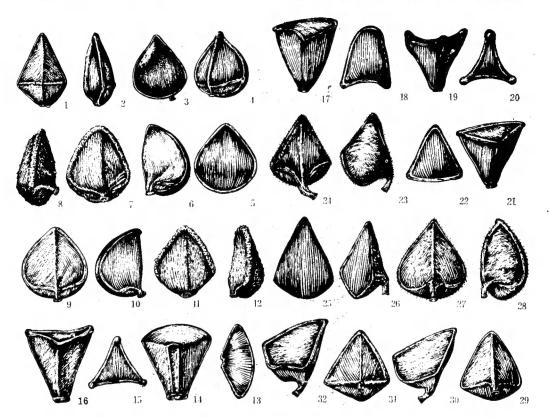


图 1 —2.扭梗附地菜 Trigonotis delicatula Hand.-Mazz. 小坚果背面及腹面; 3—4.灰毛附地菜 T. vestita (Hemsl.) Johnst. 小坚果背面及腹面; 5—6.虫实附地菜 T. corispermoides C.J. Wang 小坚果背面及腹面; 7—8.狭叶附地菜 T. compressa Johnst. 小坚果腹面及侧面; 9—10.毛花附地菜 T. heliotropifolia Hand.-Mazz. 小坚果腹面及侧面; 11—12.瘤果附地菜 T. macrophylla var. verrucosa Johnst. 小坚果背面及侧面; 13—14.西南附地菜 T. cavaleriei (Lévl.) Hand.-Mazz. 小坚果背面及腹面; 15—16.蛾眉附地菜 T. omeiensis Matsuda 小坚果背面及腹面。17—18.秦岭附地菜 T. giraldii Brand 小坚果腹面及背面; 19—20.多花附地菜 T. flofibunda Johnst. 小坚果的腹面及背面; 21—22.果背面南川附地菜 T. laxa Johnst. 小坚果腹面及背面; 23—24.北附地菜 T. radicans (Turcz.) Stev. 小坚及腹面; 25—26.水甸附地菜 T. myosotidea (Maxim.) Maxim. 小坚果背面及腹面; 27—28.蒙山附地菜 T. tenera Johnst. 小坚果腹面及侧面; 29—30.细梗附地菜 T. gracilipes Johnst. 小坚果腹面及背面; 31—32.毛脉附地菜 T. microcarpa (Wall.) Benth. 小坚果腹面及背面。(夏 泉绘)

紫草亚科的分化主要表现在花冠及小坚果的变异上。本属花冠变化不大,主要表现在小坚果及花序上。作者根据本属小坚果的特征将国产附地菜属植物划分为三群,其演化趋势是:在原始的群——半球果组 Sect. Hemisphaerocarpae 小坚果背腹扁,且为多年生草本,以后发展到倒棱锥果组 Sect. elongatae 小坚果四个面明显,呈明显的四面体形;最进化的群——附地菜组 Sect. Trigonotis 在小坚果三个腹面交汇处延伸成柄,并出现了二年生小草本。

一、中国附地菜属分类系统

中国附地菜属分为下列3组、3亚组。各组、亚组的特征及我国产的33种、5个变种分别列举如下。

I. 半球果组 Sect. Hemisphaerocarpae C. J. Wang

小坚果呈半球状四面体形, 背腹扁, 背面凸起、 通常浑圆, 腹面的基底面较小, 两腹侧面近等大且相交形成腹的纵面楼(图1:1-12)。

本组分为以下3个亚组:

1) 半球果亚组 Subsect. Hemisphaerocarpae

小坚果平滑无毛,有光泽, 无柄或具极短之柄, 着生面位于腹面三个棱的交汇处,或以柄之末端着生于雌蕊基上; 花序全部具苞片,或仅下部有少数苞片。

本亚组有下列6种:

- 1. 扭梗附地菜 T. delicatula Hand.-Mazz. in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Nat. 62:26. 1926 (Feb.).
- 2.圆叶附地菜 T. rotundata Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:7. 1937.
- 3.虫实附地菜 T. corispermoides C. J. Wang, sp. nov.
- 4.马尔康附地菜 T. barkamensis C. J. Wang, sp. nov.
- 5.湖北附地菜 T.mollis Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 26:153. 1890.
- 6.灰毛附地菜 T. vestita (Hemsl.) Johnst. in Contr. Gray Herb. 75:74. 1925.
- 2) 瘤果亚组 Subsect. Compressae C. J. Wang

小坚果暗褐色或近黑色,具瘤状突起,背面具软骨质钝棱, 无柄; 花序具总梗, 无苞片, 稀基部有1-2枚苞片(如南丹附地菜 T- nandanensis C- J- Wang)。

本亚组有下列5种、2变种:

- 7.狭叶附地菜 T. compressa Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:4-5. 1937.
- 8.长梗附地菜 T. mairei (Lévl.) Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:4. 1937.
- 9.厚叶附地菜 T. orbicularifolia C. J. Wang, sp. nov.
- 10.大叶附地菜 T. macrophylla Vaniot, Monde des Pl. ser. 2, 7:42. 1905.

10b. 瘤果附地菜 (变种) var. verrucosa Jrhnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:4, 1937.

10c.毛果附地菜(变种) var. trichocarpa Hand-Mazz. in Sinensia 5:18. 1934.

- 11. 南丹附地菜 T. nandanensis C. J. Wang, sp. nov.
- 3)毛花亚组 Subsect. Heliotropifoliae C. J. Wang

花冠外面被伏贴的疏柔毛; 花序总梗无苞片。

本亚组仅有一种:

- 12.毛花附地菜 T. heliotropifolia Hand.-Mazz. in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Nat. 61:165. 1924.
- I.倒棱锥果组 Sect. Elongatae Ohwi

小坚果星倒三棱锥状四面体形,平滑,有光泽,背面三角形,腹面 3 个面近等大,无柄,着生面位于锥体底部;花序无苞片,常成对生于总梗上(图 1:17—22)。

本组有下列 8 种、 2 变种:

- 13.西南附地菜 T. cavaleriei (Lévl.) Hand.-Mazz., Symb. Sin. 7:819. 1936.
 - 13b.狭叶西南附地菜 (变种) Var. angustifolia C. J. Wang, var. nov.
- 14.峨眉附地菜 T. omeiensis Matsuda in Tokyo Bot. Mag. 33:148. 1919.
- 15. 合湾附地菜 T. formosana Hayata in Journ. Coll. Sci. Univ. Tokyo 25, Art. 19:171, 1908.
- 16. 凸脉附地菜 T. elevato-venosa Hayata Icon. Pl. Formos. 6:32. 1916 et 8:80, t. 3. 1919.
- 17.白花附地菜 T. nankotaizanensis (Sasaki) Masam. et Ohwi in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formos. 23; 210. 1933.

- 18.秦岭附地菜 T. giraldii Brand in Fedde, Repert. Sp. Nov. 26:171. 1929.
- 19. 多花附地菜 T. floribunda Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 33:70. 1952.
- 20.南川附地菜 T. laxa Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 33:71. 1952.
 - 20b.硬毛附地菜 (变种) var. hirsuta W. T. Wang, var. nov.
- ■.附地菜组 Sect. Trigonotis

小坚果呈三棱锥状四面体形,背面与腹面的基底面常呈弧形隆起,在三腹面交汇处延伸成柄,柄直或向一侧弯 花序全部具苞片(花单生腋外),或仅下部具数枚苞片(图1:23-32)。

本组有下列13种、1变种:

- 21.全苞附地菜 T. bracteata C. J. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 18(2):254. 1980.
- 22. 北附地菜 T. radicans (Turcz.) Stev. in Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 24, 1:603. 1851.
- 23.朝鲜附地菜 T. coreana Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 31:218. 1917.
- 24.水甸附地菜 T. myosotidea (Maxim.) Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Petersb. 27:506 (in nota) 1881.
- 25.蒙山附地菜 T. tenera Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 21:56. 1940.
- 26.祁连山附地菜 T. petiolaris Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Petersb. 27:506. 1881.
- 27.细硬附地菜 T. gracilipes Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:9. 1937.
- 28.毛脉附地菜 T. microcarpa (Wall.) Benth. ex C.B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 4:172. 1883.
- 29.灰叶附地菜 T. cinereifolia C. J. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 18(2):254-255. 1980.
- 30.高山附地菜 T. rockii Johnst. in Contr. Gray Herb. 75:47. 1925.
- 31. 西藏附地菜 T. tibetica (C. B. Clarke) Johnst. in Contr. Gray Herb. 75:48. 1925.
- 32. 纯萼附地菜 T. amblyosepala Nakai et Kitag. in Rep. First Sci. Exped. Manch. sect. 4, 1:44 t. 14. 1934.
 - 33.附地菜 T. peduncularis (Trev.) Benth. ex Baker et Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc Bot. 17:384, 1879. 33b.大花附地菜 var. macrantha W. T. Wang

二、中国附地菜属的新分类群

本文共记载 2 个新组、 3 个新亚组、 4 个新种、 2 个新变种。其号码系按本文分类 系统排列的。

[.半球果组 新组

Sect. Hemisphaerocarpae C. J. Wang, sect. nov.

Nuculae hemisphaerico-tetrahedrales, dorsali-ventraliter compressae, facie dorsali convexa plerumque rotundata, facie basali ventrali minore, faciebus lateralibus 2 subaequimagnis nuculae angulum ventralem longitudinalem centralem formantibus.

Typus sectionis. T. corispermoides C. J. Wang

1) 半球果亚组 新亚组

Subsect. 1. Hemisphaerocarpae

Nuculae glabrae, nitidae, sessiles vel brevissime stipitatae, areola i.e. loco confluentis angulorum trium faciei ventralis vel extremitate stipitis ad gynobasin affixae; inflorescentiae omnino bracteatae vel tantum inferne pauce bracteatae.

3. 虫实附地菜 新种 图 2:5-7

Trigonotis corispermoides C.J. Wang, sp. nov.

—T. gracilipes Johnst. in Journ. Arn. Arb. 18:9. 1937, p.p. quoad specimen H. T. Tsai 57614.

Species T. gracilipedi Johnst. habitu peculiariter similis, sed quae differt praecipue nuculis oblique triangulari—tetrahedralibus, facie dorsali deltoideo-ovatis.

Herba perennis caespitosa. Caules graciles, adscendentes vel erecti, ad 40 cm alti e basi ramosi,
strigosi. Folia basalia et caulina
inferiora sub anthesi saepe emortua;
lamina oblonga vel elliptica, 1—
1.5 cm longa, 4—6 mm lata, apice
obtusa cum mucrone, basi cuneata
vel rotundata, utrinque dense strigosa; petioli graciles ad 1.5—5 cm
longi; folia superiora minora, breviter petiolata vel subsessilia. Inflorescentiae terminales, sub medio

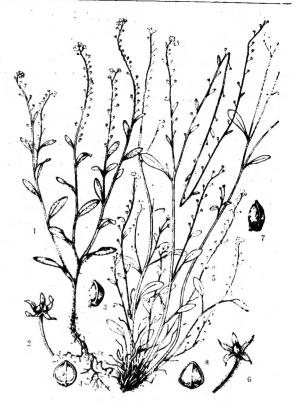


图 2 1-4. 马尔康附地菜 Trigonotis barkamensis C.J. Wang 1. 植物全形; 2. 花萼及幼果; 3. 小坚果侧面观; 4. 小坚果腹面观。5-7. 虫实附地菜 Trigonotis corispermoides C. J. Wang 5. 植物全形; 6. 小坚果及花萼; 7. 小坚果侧面观; (夏 泉绘)

foliaceo-bracteatae, ceterum haud bracteatae; pedicelli graciles, adscendentes, sub fructu 3—8 mm longi; calyx 5-partitus, segmentis lanceolatis strigosis circ. 1 mm longis sub fructu paulo ampliatis ad 2 mm longis; corolla rubella (secundum notam collectoris), tubo brevi circ. 1.5 mm longo, circ. 2 mm crasso, limbo 3.5—4 mm diam., lobis 5 suborbicularibus, fornicibus trapeziformibus retusis 0.5 mm altis; antherae ellipticae circ. 0.5 mm longae. Nuculae 4, hemisphaerico-tetrahedrales, circ. 1.3 mm longae, griseo-brunneae laeves, facie dorsali ovata convexa apice obtusa, basali ventrali minore quam ceteris 2 lateralibus; stipite circ. 0.2 mm longo.

Sichuan (四川), Barkam Xian (马尔康县), alt. 2900m, on the roadside, 8. VII. 1957. C. Y. Chang (张泽荣) et H. F. Chou (周洪富) 22674 (Typus in Herb. Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. conserv.). Yunnan (云南), no locality given, H. T. Tsai (蔡希陶) 57614.

本种外形近似细梗附地菜 T. gracilipes Johnst., 但后者小坚果为斜三棱锥状四面体形, 背面呈三角状卵形、平坦, 而本种的小坚果背腹扁呈半球状四面体形, 极易区别。

4. 马尔康附地菜 新种 图 2:1-4

Trigonotis barkamensis C. J. Wang, sp. nov.

Species nuculis *T. coris permoides* C. J. Wang maxime similis, a qua differt caule simplici validiore dense hispido, foliis oblongis sessilibus, inflorescentia tantum basi 1—2-foliaceo-bracteata ceterum ebracteata, corolla majore 5—6 mm diam.

Herba biennis. Caules ad basin 3—5 mm crassi, 20—28 cm alti, inferne ramosi, ramulis adscendentibus, dense strigosis cinereis. Folia basalia sub anthesi emarcida; caulina oblonga vel longe elliptica, 1.5—3.5 cm longa, 0.3—1 cm lata, apice obtusa, basin versus angustata decurrentia, utrinque dense strigosa cinerea, subtus nervo medio valde clevato, margine integra, sessilia. Inflorescentiae ad caules et ramulum terminales, tantum basi 1—2-foliaceo-bracteatae, ceterum ebracteatae; pedicello gracili, 3—4 mm longo, adscendenti vel

patenti; calyx 5-partitus, segmentis lineari-oblongis, circ. 2 mm longis, sub fructu paulo ampliatis, erectis, fructum arcte amplectentibus; corolla pallide caerulea, 5 - 6 mm diam., tubo circ. 2 mm longo, calyci aequilongo, lobis 5 obovatis, 2.5 mm longis, circ. 2 mm latis, fornicibus crassioribus trapeziformibus circ. 0.7 mm altis, apice emarginatis; antherae ellipticae, circ. longae. Nuculae 0.7 mm hemisphaerico-tetrahedrales, griseobrunneae, laeves, circ. 1 mm longae, facie dorsali convexa ovataque apice obtusa, anguste angulata, ea basali ventrali minima, ceteris 2 lateralibus aequimagnis, ad centrum angulo longitudinali, stipite brevi circ. 0.3 mm longo.

Sichuan (四川): Barkam Xian (马尔康县), Dajin (大金), alt. 2250 m., on mountain slopes, 2. VII. 1957. Li Xin (李馨) et Zhu Guan-zheng (宋官政) 75-125 (Ty-



图 3 1—5。南丹附地菜 Trigonotis nandanensis C.J. Wang 1。植物全形; 2。花萼及小坚果; 3.小坚果背面观; 4.小坚果腹面观; 5.小坚果侧面观。6—11.厚叶附地菜 Trigonotis orbicularifolia C.J. Wang 6.植物全形; 7.叶放大, 示糙毛; 8.花萼及小坚果; 9.小坚果的背面观; 10.小坚果腹面观; 11.小坚果的侧面观(夏 泉绘)

pus in Herb. Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. conserv.); Heishui (黑水), Ma-heba (马河坝). 16. VII. 1957. Li Xin (李馨) et Zhu Guan-zheng (朱官政) 73176.

本种与虫实附地菜 T. corispermoides C.J. Wang 的小坚果极相似,但其区别在于,本种植株较粗壮而直立,密被灰色硬粗毛;叶矩圆形,无叶柄;花序仅基部有 1-2 枚苞片外,其余部分均无苞片;花冠较大,直径 5-6 毫米。

2) 瘤果亚组 新亚组

Subsect. Compressae C. J. Wang, subsect. nov.

Nuculae atro-brunneae vel nigricantes, tuberculatae, facie dorsali margine obtuse cartilagineo-angulatae, basi haud stipitatae; inflorescentiae pedunculatae, ebracteatae raro basi 1—2-bracteatae (ut in T. nandanensi).

Typus subsectionis: T. compressa Johnst.

9.厚叶附地菜 新种 图 3:6-11

Trigonotis orbicularifolia C. J. Wang, sp. nov.

Species habitu *T. omeiensi* Matsuda affinis, sed ramis sterilibus nullis, nuculis sparsim setoso-tuberculatis, facie dorsali convexa margine cartilagineo-angulata, pedicellis longioribus, calyce 5-partito, segmentis anguste ovatis facile differt, etiam *T. mairiei* (Lévl.) Johnst. nuculis similis, a qua habitu et forma foliorum insigniter diversa.

Herba perennis. Rhizomata elongata, obliqua, radicibus numerosis gracilibus fibrialibus. Caules 25-40 cm alti, erecti, breviter strigosi. Folia basalia sub anthesi multo emarcida; folia caulina orbicularia vel late elliptica, longa, 3-6.5 cm lata, apice rotundata emarginata cum mucrone, basi rotundata, supra viridia subtus griseo-viridia, utrinque scaberrima sparsim breviterque hispida (pilis basi incrassatis disciformibusve), margine integra, venis conspicuis, costa supra impressa subtus elevata, petiolis 2-3 cm longis. Inflorescentiae ex axillis foliorum superiorum orientes, sub fructu usque ad 28 cm longae cum pedunculo circ. 14 cm longo, haud bracteatae; pedicelli circ. 2 mm longi sub fructu elongati usque 4-5 mm longi, adscendentes; calyx fere usque ad basin 5-partitus, segmentis anguste ovatis, 2-2.5 mm longis, sub fructu elongatis, apice acuminatis, extus strigosis; corolla pallide caerulea vel alba, tubo 2 mm longo, limbo 5-6 mm diam., lobis 5 subrotundis margine minute denticulatis, patentibus, fornicibus circ. 0.5 mm altis; antherae ellipticae, circ. 1 mm longae apice obtusae, stylus brevis, sub fructu attamen in medio nucularum inclusus. Nuculae 4, hemisphaerico-tetrahedrales, 1.5 mm longae, post maturationem nigrae, sparsim setoso-tuberculatae, facie dorsali ovata convexa margine obtuse cartilagineo-angulata circumdata, basali ventrali minima, ceteris 2 lateralibus aequimagnis, ad centrum angulo longitudinali, stipite nullo.

Sichuan (四川), Leibo Xian (雷波县), Xining District (西宁区), alt. 880 m, on mountain slopes, 25, VI. 1976. Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. 76-179 (Typus in Herb. Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. conserv.); same locality, alt. 700 m, Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. 76-258; same locality, alt. 1200—1500 m., Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. (四川大学生物系). 110336, 110417; same locality, alt. 1000—1350 m, in the wood, 31. V. 1959. Guan Zhong-tian (管中天) 8343, 8344; Pingshan Xian (屏山县), Jingping Shan (锦屏山), alt. 1100 m, in the wood, 18. V. 1973. Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. (四川大学生物系) 109989; same locality, Laojun Shan (老君山) alt. 1300 m, 27. V. 1973. Dept. Biol. Sichuan Univ. (四川大学生物系) 10152.

本种外形极似峨眉附地菜 T. omeiensis Matsuda, 但无不孕枝, 小坚果散生刺状瘤 突, 背面隆起并有软骨质钝棱, 果梗较长, 花萼深裂, 裂片狭卵形, 极易区别。又其小坚果与长梗附地菜 T. mairiei (Lévl) Johnst.相似, 但本种的外形及叶形迥异, 故极易区别。

11.南丹附地菜 新种 图 3:1-5

Trigonotis nandanensis C. J. Wang, sp. nov.

Species nova ab omnibus ceteris speciebus congenericis sinensibus adhuc notis rhizomatibus brevibus crassisque repentibus, radicibus fibrosis numerosis tenuibus, petiolis foliorum basalium longissimis (usque ad 7 cm longis) tenuibus dense pubescentibus, corolla alba, nuculis setosotuberculatis et margine anguste cartilagineo-angulatis distinguenda.

Herba perennis. Rhizoma breve crassumque, repens, 3-4 cm longum, circ. 3 mm crassum, radicibus fibrosis numerosis, caules graciles et folia basalia numerosa versum edens. Caules graciles, erecti, 20-25 cm alti, dense patenterque pubescentes. Folia numerosa, ovata vel oblongo-ovata 2-3.5 cm longa, 1-2.2 cm lata, apice obtusa cum mucrone, basi rotundata vel subcordata, supra parce pubescentia, subtus densius pubescentia, nervo medio valde elevato, petiolis longissimis tenuibus, usque ad 7 cm longis, dense pubescentibus, folia caulina parciora breviter petiolata 1.5-3 cm longa. Inflorescentiae ad ramulum terminales, graciles, circ. 10 cm longae, tantum basi 1-2-foliaceo-bracteatae, ceterum ebracteatae; pedicelli graciles, filiformes, plerumque ascendentes raro penduli, 3-4 mm longi, calyx 5-partitus, segmentis oblanceolatis, circ. 2 mm longis, apice acutis, albo-pilosis; corolla alba (e nota collectoris) 4-5 diam., tubo circ. 1.5 mm longo, lobis 5 suborbicularibus circ. 2 mm longis latisque, fornicibus 5 tenuioribus, antherae ellipticae circ. 0.5 mm longae. Nuculae 4, hemisphaerico-tetrahedrales, circ. 1.3 mm longae, post maturitatem atro-brunneae, setoso-tuberculatae, facie dorsali convexa ovata, margine anguste cartilagineo-angulata, basali yentrali minore, ceteris 2 lateralibus subaequimagnis, haud stipitatae, stylo persistente longo, supra nuculas exserto circ. 0.5 mm longo.

Guangxi (广西): Nandan Xian (南丹县), Mangchang (芒场), alt. 2500 m, on the moist precipice, 11. VI. 1937. Huang Zhi (黄志) 41098 (Typus in Herb. Inst. Bot. Guangxi conserv.); same locality: Lihu (里湖), alt. 2500 m, 22. VI. 1937. Huang Zhi (黄志) 40861.

本种具短而粗的横走的根状茎,其上生有多数纤维状细根;基生叶叶柄细长,长可达7厘米,密被短柔毛;花冠白色;小坚果具刺状瘤突,背面有软骨质狭棱,极易与本属的其他种相区别。

3) 毛花亚组 新亚组

Subsect. Heliotropifoliae C. J. Wang, subsect. nov.

Corolla extus adpresse pilosula; inflorescentiae pedunculatae ebracteatae.

Typus subsectionis. T. heliotropifolia Hand.-Mazz.

1.倒棱锥果组

Sect. Elongatae Ohwi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6:115. 1937. — Microcanthae Ohwi 1. c. p.p.

Nuculae obpyramidali-tetrahedrales, glabrae, nitidae, facie dorsali triangulari, faciebus ventralibus 3 subaequimagnis, haud stipitatae, plerumque geminatae ad pedunculum terminales.

13b.窄叶西南附地菜 新变种

Trigonotis cavaleriei (Lévl.) Hand.-Mazz. var. angustifolia C. J. Wang, var. nov.

A var. cavaleriei recedit foliis lanceolatis 4.5—8 cm longis 1.5—3 cm latis, apice acuminatis, basi anguste sensum cuneatis.

Hunan (湖南): Badagong Shan (八大公山), alt. 1900 m, 7. IX. 1958. Li Hong-jun (李洪钧), 3660 (Typus in Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sin. conserv.); Sangzhi Xian (桑植县), alt. 1320 m, 20. VI. 1959. Liu Lin-han (刘林翰) 9037. Sichuan (四川): Emei Shan (峨眉山), alt. 475 m, 21. IV. 1940. Fang Wen-pei (方文培), 14184; same locality: alt. 546 m, 27. III. 1942. Zhou Cheng-lie (周承烈), 5682, 6057; same locality: alt. 660 m, Chen Shan-yong (陈善墉), Zhong Ming-fang (钟明芳) 3030; Nanchuan Xian (南川县): alt. 1100 m, 3. IX. 1957. Xiong Ji-hua (熊济华), 93253. Yunnan (云南): Chuxiong Xian (楚雄县), alt. 1800 m, in the wood, 22. VI. 1932. Tsai Hsi-toa (蔡希陶) 52329.

本变种与西南附地菜(原变种)的不同在于叶呈披针形,长4.5—8厘米,宽1.5—3厘米,先端渐尖,基部渐狭成楔形。

20b.硬毛附地菜 新变种

Trigonotis iaxa Johnst. var. hirsuta W. T. Wang, var. nov.

A varietate laxa differt caulibus et pitiolis longe hispidis, pilis 0.5—1 (-1.5) mm longis, nuculis interdum sparsimque pubescentibus.

Guizhou (贵州), Leishan Xian (雷山县), alt. 1400 m, in the wood, 25. V. 1965. Tsien Cho-po (简绰坡) 50333 (Typus in Herb. Inst. Bot. Acad. Sin. conserv.); same locality, Tsien Cho-po (简绰坡) 50425; Kaili Xian (凯里县), alt. 560—1300 m., Qiannan Exped. (黔南队) 1250, 1730, 1596, 2031; Yinjing Xian (印江县), Fanjing Shan (梵净山), alt. 1600 m, Qiannan Exped. (黔南队) 790, 906; same locality, alt. 1000 m, Zhu Tai-ping (朱太平) 573. Hunan (湖南); Qianyang Xian (黔阳县), alt. 1110 m, Tan Pei-xiang (谭沛祥) 60541; same locality, alt. 1200 m, Li Xue-gen (李学根) 202855; Xinning Xian (新宁县), Ziyunshan (紫云山), Tan Pei-xiang (谭沛祥) 63695. Jiangxi (江西); Shangyou Xian (上犹县), alt. 800 m, Nie Min-xiang (聂敏祥) 8384; Jinggang Shan (井岗山), Lai Shu-shen (赖书绅) 660548.

本种与南川附地菜(原变种)的区别是茎及叶柄被伸展 的 长 硬 毛,毛 长 0.5-1 (-1.5) 毫米,小坚果有时散生短柔毛。

1.附地菜组

Sect. Trigonotis

-Biennes Ohwi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6: 115. 1937.

Nuculae oblique pyramidali-tetrahedrales, facie dorsali aut basali ventrali curvatim convexa, plerumque stipitatae pubescentes vel haud stipitatae glabrae, stipitibus erectis vel deflexis, inflorescentiae omnino bracteatae vel tantum inferne pauce bracteatae.

三、非附地菜属植物

Trigonotis gamocalyx Hand.-Mazz. in Osterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 83: 233.

本种是 Handle-Mazzetti 1934年根据 Licent 桑志华神父于1932年7月25日在内蒙古鄂尔多斯东南部所采集的 10276 号标本所建立的新种。作者此次有机会在中国科学院植物研究所标本室,仔细研究了该种的等模式标本 (Isotypus),发现其小坚果为背腹扁的双凸镜状,绝非四面体形,上半部具窄边,着生面位于腹面近基部处,花冠裂片在蕾时呈旋转状,由这些性状可知该植物应为勿忘草属 (Myosotis),而不属于 附 地 菜属 (Trigonotis),这显然是 Handle-Mazzetti 所误定。该植物花萼 5 浅裂约近中部,外面疏生短糙伏毛,叶长圆状披针形或披针形,无柄,花梗在结果时长 6 — 8 毫 米 等 特征,该植物应为湿地勿忘草 Myosotis caespitosa Schultz。

四、地理分布

附地菜属全世界约有56种,其分布范围介于南纬10°——北纬50°之间。北半球主要

分布于亚洲大陆, 南半球见于新几内亚。我国附地菜属植物种类最多, 共有33种。占全属植物总种数的58.9%, 居第一位。而与我国相邻近的国家或地区, 其种数显著较少, 如与我国西藏相毗邻的尼泊尔、锡金。不丹及巴基斯坦等国, 以及印度北部的喜马拉雅山区, 仅有6种, 占全属植物总种数的10.7%; 日本——朝鲜有6种; 苏联的远东地区有4种; 菲律宾——北婆罗洲及苏门答腊有4种。处于南半球的巴布亚新几内亚的种数较多。约有12种, 且均为该地特有种, 约占全属植物总种数的21.4%, 仅次于我国。居第二位(见表1)。

表 1

世界各地区附地,属种数的统计

地	K	种 数	特有种	特有种占全 ■总种数的%	与中国的共有种
中 国		33	28	50.0	
印度喜马拉	雅山区	6	4	7.1	2
日本一朝鲜			4	7.1	3
游联远东部	分	4	2	3.5	4
菲律宾—北	婆罗洲	3	3	5.3	0
苏门答腊		1	1	1.7	0
巴布亚新几	内亚	12	12	21.4	0

附地菜属植物在我国的分布几乎遍及各省区(见表 2)。但其 中 除 附 地菜(T. peduncularis)和原产于东北、华北地区的钝萼附地菜(T. amblyosepala)与产于西藏、青海的西藏附地菜(T. tibetica)三个种为广布种外(因为它们随着人类的农业生产活动,已经成为广布的杂草),其它多是狭域分布种。其分布特点如下。

- 1.东北及华北地区种数较少,特有种贫乏。东北地区分布着附地菜组(Sect. Trigonotis)的 5 个种,其中 3 个种即朝鲜附地菜(T. coreana),北附地菜(T. radicans)、水甸附地菜(T. myosotidea)是我国与日本——朝鲜、苏联远东地区的共有成分。而在华北地区,只在山东的泰山及蒙山生长着一个特有种——蒙山附地菜(T. tenera)(见表 2)。
- 2.西南地区种数最多,特有种也极丰富,植物的分布较为集中。我国附地菜属的植物绝大多数分布在四川和云南的山区。如四川就有16种,约占我国本属植物种数的48.4%;云南有12种,约占36.6%。

我国附地菜属植物中共有28个特有种,占全属植物总种数的50%,而这些特有种也以西南山区为多,如四川有10种,云南有5种,西藏有3种。其它地区,如台湾仅3种,广西、贵州、湖北、陕西、甘肃、河北、山东各有1种(见表2)。这些特有种皆密集分布于我国西南部,这对确定该属植物的分布中心具有一定意义。

中国附地菜属(Trigonotis)植物分布概况表

4	多 公 八 八 六	1. T. delicatula HM.	2. T. rotundata. Johnst.	3. T. corispermoides C.J.	Wang T. barkamensis C.J.	Wang 5. T. mollis Hemsi.	6. T. vestita (Hemsl.)	7. T. compressa Johnst.	8. T. mairei (Lévl.) Johnst.	T. orbicularifolia C.J.	10. T. macrophylla Vaniot	10b. var. verruosa Johnst.	10c. var. trichocarpa	11. T. nandanensis C.J.	12. T. heliotropifolia HM.	13. T. cavaleriei (Lévl.)	13b. var. angustifolia	14. T. omeiensis Matsuda	T. formosana Hayata	
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· et	.pu	T. floribunda Johnst.	ب	20. var. hirsuta W.T. Wang	21. T. bracteata C.J. Wang	T. radicans (Turcz.) Stev.	cai	T. myosotidea (Maxim.) Maxim.	st.	T. petiolaris Maxim.	T. gracilipes Johnst.	T. microcarpa (Wall.) Benth.	C.J.	, ;	arke)	 amblyosepala Nakai et Kitag. 	T. peduncularis (Trev.) Banth.	33b. var. macrantha W.T. Wang	计 (种/变种) 33/5	
asam	T. giraldii Brand.	nda	20b. T. laxa Johnst.	irsut	ta C.	s (T	T. coreana Nakai	idea 1.	T. tenera Johnst.	ris M	es Je	ırpa	T. cinereifolia C.J. Wang	T. rockii Johnst.	T. tibetica (Clarke) Johnst.	sepal	ularis	macr Wa	/变利	本
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* 表内"十"号表示有分布;"⊕"号表示特有种。

从表2可以看出半球果组,倒棱锥果组的植物是我国西南地区所特有。

TAXONOMIC AND PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON CHINESE SPECIES TRIGONOTIS STEV.*

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Summary

The genus Trigonotis has 56 species, of which 33 with 5 varieties are from China.

In the course of a systematic study of the genus the author observed three distinctive external characters of the nutlet, and used them in the demarcation of the section. All the species of *Trigonotis* have tetrahedral nutlets, but some of them are bifacial hemispherical tetrahedral (Fig. 1, 1—12), others are obtriangular tetrahedral (Fig. 1, 13—22), and still others are oblique obtriangular tetrahedral (Fig. 1, 23—32). Based on those characters, the author divides the genus *Trigonotis* into following sections and subsections:

Sect. I. Hemisphaerocarpa C. J. Wang

Subsect. 1. Hemisphaerocarpae C. J. Wang

Subsect. 2. Compressae C. J. Wang

Subsect. 3. Heliotropifoliae C. J. Wang

Sect. II. Elongatae Ohwi

Sect. III. Trigonotis

In this article the author describes 4 species and 2 varieties as new to science.

The range of *Trigonotis* extends from 10° S Lat. to 50° N Lat.. In the Northern Hemisphere, it occurs in mainland Asia, and Malesia, In the Southern Hemisphere, it occurs in New Guinea. Within the range of *Trigonotis* China has the largest number of species (33=58.9%). Papua New Guinea ranks next in the number of species (12=21.4%). Other areas have much less number of species (Table 1).

The phenomenon of the distribution of the chinese species of *Trigonotis* is based on a geographical line of demarcation, which begins from Gyirong of Tibet and along the northern slope of the Himalaya. This line extends eastwa-

[#] 英文摘要蒙胡秀英博士审阅和修改。该摘要初稿的撰写曾蒙买柯榛先生指导。作者特此致谢。

rds through Bomi to the north-western part of Yunnan and Batang of Sichuan and thence north-eastwards, crossing Barkam of Sichuan to the southern part of Shaanxi the Qinling Range, via the north-western part of Shanxi and the north-western Hebei, reaching the eastern foot of Da Hinggan Ling.

On the vast region to the north-west of this line few species occur. These are T. peduncularis, T. amblyosepala, T. tibetica and T. petiolaris, which is endemic to the Qilian Shan.

The distributions of the species of *Trigonotis* differ by the regions of the country.

- 1. In Northeastern and Northern China there are few species of *Trigonotis*. It is low in endemism. There five species of Sect. *Trigonotis* occur. *Trigonotis coreana*, *T. radicans*, *T. myosotidea* and *T. peduncularis* are common to Japan, Korea and Far East of Soviet Russia. Only *T. tenera* is endemic to Tai Shan and Meng Shan in Shandong.
- 2. Southwestern China is rich in species, and high in endemism. This area constitutes the area of species concentration of *Trigonotis*. There are 16 species (48%) in Sichuan, and 12 species (36%) in Yunnan. There are 28 endemic species of *Trigonotis* in China. Half of them occur in this region.
- 3. In Yunnan and Sichuan there are 18 species of *Trigonotis*. These species belong to the three sections of the genus, including three subsections. The center of distribution of the genus is in this region.